## LABOR'S LEADERS WHO LIVE IN WASHINGTON &

Personal Sketches and Views of Men Who Direct the Forward Movements of the Organized Crafts Throughout the United States. Their Aims and Ambitions for the Welfare and Benefit of the Toiling Masses.

LTHOUGH hardly a labor center, Washington is the home of some of the most prominent labor leaders in the country, and the headquarters of the most powerful labor organization in the land, the American Federation of Labor, which is the central organization of the laboring men of the United States.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, secretary of the same organization; James Durcan, national secre-tary of the Granite Cutters' National Union and first vice president of the American Federation of Labor; H. W. Sherman, president of the Central La-bor Union and grand secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the Interna tional Association of Machinists, and George Preston, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Ma-chinists, all have their offices in the

Men of Ability.

marked ability in his line. Each has his own ideas and the work of each is stamped with his own personality. Each is a man of tried experience and an organization man of long standing.

Taking them all in all, they are a con-

ington labor leaders. While they are conservative, however, they are none the less determined and promet in the convention, realizing their mistake, prevailed on Mr. Gompers to again stand at the next convention, and he has been succeeding himself. the less determined and prompt in ac-tion. But they don't go off half-cocked. They are great for counsel and amicable discussion before taking radical steps. Once they are convinced that their course is the right one, and that nothing can be gained by arbitration, they fight. And when they fight they fight for all that they are worth.

ing men, showing what they have done and what they are doing to entitle them to the high positions they hold in the

President Samuel Gompers.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and the most conspicuous labor leader in the United States, is a man upon whom anyone would cast a second glance when once his eye had fallen upon,him. Gompers possesses individuality to a marked degree. In the first place, he is unusual in appearance. He is very short and very broad and has an unusually large head. Gompers cannot be called handsome, and yet there is that presence of magnetism about him that prevents his being called ugly. In a word, Gompers is worth meeting and

As he looks at one from behind his gold-rimmed spectacles, his eyes show that he was born with a good mind by the experience of an observing man. His nose is prominent, his mouth is large and mobile; firm, yet not wanting in that saving quality-humor. The whole expression of his face tells of a pugnacious nature whose inborn bativeness is tempered by the hard-

England, January 25, 1850, of parents trast, to elaborate, depict, or describe the point at issue, or the discourse to be throbbing metropolis of the British trimmed, ornamented, or satired or ridiculed as may be the pleasure and wish of this architect and wonderful word while his paternal forefathers were French. Little Samuel attended the common schools of London from the reached his eleventh year, and then he became a shoemaker's apprentice. Cobbecame a snoemaker's apprentice. Cob-bling did not suit Samuel and he pre-vailed upon his parents to allow him to take up his father's trade, that of cigar making. He worked in a cigar factory band, who is honored and loved by all, but who will never be appreciated by by day and studied at a night school.

York, and Samuel, then thirteen should be.



FRANK MORRISON.

longest continuous membership in that organization.

In 1880 he was elected to the presiden-cy of the American Federation of Laservative lot. Residence at the National bor, and has held the office continuously Capital, where a man sees "many men ever since, with the exception of one of many minds," is apt to trim off the one year, 1894, John McBride, of the coal rough edges and broaden him consider-

It is conceded that Mr. Gompers is the possessor of the greatest ability of any and all organizers in the labor move-ment in his time. As a debater and reasoner he is sound and logical, equal to all emergencies that arise, at home and familiar to a wonderful degree with all subjects; he is absolutely non-par-



TAMES O'CONNELL.

An Englishman by Birth.

Samuel Gompers was born in London,

There are four generations of the Gomperses in Washington at the present In July, 1863, the Gompers family came the masses as he deserves, and as h

years of age, came with them. He continued working at his trade, and in 1864 reception by the plate printers at the he became a member of the Cigar Ma-kers' Union. Although only fourteen, he took out a regular membership card, ages there to assist the printers in which he has held ever since, and which greeting the honored guest of the even-

gives him the distinction of holding the ing, and the reception accorded their QUEER FOLK-LORE STORIES

(the Yukon), there once lived a man and the headsman in the Northland has wife who had two children, a boy and a girl. When these had grown sufficiently so that the boy "could turn over the headman of the north had traveled the headman of the north had traveled gravelstone," he became enamored of south close on the footsteps of him who To escape him, she, with a spoke so joyously, and was even at that food dish in her hand, ran out of the house and saw a ladder reaching up into the sky with a rope hanging by its

peared above the clouds. the east, but always too late. Reach-ing after her so persistently, the moon Undi-

sun and the girl to the moon,

the waxing and waning of the moon.

THE origin of the sun and moon is, find her. Finally he came to her ho thus accounted for by the Eskihis hopes, and one day spoke aloud in his exultation, "I have won a wife, and

into the sky with a rope hanging by its gide. She started up the ladder, holding on by the rope, pursued by the boy, who hastened after until both had disapthese disapthese and seizing the woman by the shoulders, carried her away. At the eared above the clouds.

The girl became the sun and the boy took them and caught his wife by the the moon. He ever pursues, but never feet. In the struggle for possession that overtakes her, save in a lunar eclipse, followed, the woman was pulled in two, when they affectionately embrace. As the son of the headman carried the up soon as the sun has sunk in the west per extremity to the Northland, while the moon is discovered hurrying up in the husband had to be content with the

Undiscouraged by this serious misfor having no food, wastes away to a shadow, and finally fades from sight. Then the sun (the girl) reaches out her replacing them with cunningly carved food dish and feeds the moon, which wood. After these were carefully fitted is allowed to grow until it is full, when on, they were miraculously endowed it is again starved. Thus is produced with life, and the divided woman became two. The restored woman in the Other stories assign the boy to the south, by reason of her clumsy wooden sun and the girl to the moon, fingers, was a poor seamstress, but a A curlous folk-lore story is current beautiful dancer, while her northern in St. Michael, and known as "The Di-vided Woman." It runs somewhat as woman, but could not excel in dancing because of her wooden legs. Children Back in the Northland, long ago, there were born to each with the same char were many men, but no women. After acteristics, and it is added that the a time word was brought from the difference in these respects is to be Southland that there was, a single wo- noticed to this day between the woman man there whom no man had married. in the districts north and south of St. the north set out on a journey south to concludes, that it is true.

"The labor movement has for its purpose the securing of the best possible economic and social conditions for the masses, and the attainment of these with the least possible friction; the meeting of problems as they confront us; the making of the day after this a better day than the one preceding. Labor unions should hold in their minds the constant purpose to make life the better worth living."--Samuel Gompers.



SAMUEL GOMPERS, President Am erican Federation of Labor.

"The labor movement has for its pur-cose the securing of the best possible economic and social conditions for the and the attainment of these with the least possible friction; the meeting of problems as they confront us; the making of the day after this better day than the one preceding. La-bor unions should hold in their minds the constant purpose to make life the better worth living." Asked what his personal aims and am-

bitions were, Mr. Gompers replied: "I am working to attain my ideals without any other ambition or without being hampered by considerations of If my ideals are attained, I will feel that I have received more than suf

Frank Morrison, Secretary. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, is en a member of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16. In 1896 he was elected delegate to the International Typographical Union convention, held at olorado Springs, in that year. At the onvention he was elected delegate to the Cincinnati convention of the American Federation of Labor, which took place later in the same year. At the American Federation of Labor convention he was unanimously elected secretary of that organization and assumed the duties of secretary January 1, 1897 He has held this position ever since, and has also continued to be a delegate from the International Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labo Union convention in 1896 and by also secretary of the Chicago labor congress of 1896

Full of Life and Vigor.

In appearance Frank Morrison is heavily made, broad-shouldered mar whose every movement gives one the idea that he possesses an unlimited amount of vital force and vigor. His head is large and well set on a strong, full neck. His heavy hair is jet black his eyes dark brown and piercing, and his mouth and chin show firmness and determination. In general type and expression he is not unlike John Mitchell esident of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Morrison is a firm believer i labor unions and an advocate of close organization. He holds to the view that only way the laborer can gain anything is by a "stick together" policy rigidly adhered to. In the folio statement Mr. Morrison gave to the reporter for The Sunday Times his idea n the broad and general subject of labor unions:

What Morrison Thinks.

"The organization and education of the wage-workers means shorter hours and improved conditions. Crafts and callings that are unorganized are work ing under the most undesirable condi-

chief was as creditable to the plate tions, both as to wages and hours, printers as it was honorable to their Crafts that are working the shortest hours are receiving the highest rate of pay per day. With the wageworkers When seen by the reporter for The Sunday Times. Mr. Gompers was seated at his desk in his private office, reading the papers with a cere that would reflect credit on a city editor. After a few minutes' conversation the reporter asked the labor chieftain for a state. er asked the labor chieftain for a state- they are struggling. Wageworkers can ment which would express in terse terms secure the conditions they desire, pro-his idea of the essence of the labor vided they work as a unit toward that movement; what it meant in the present, and what it promised for the fu-Mr. Gompers put down his paper persistently and perfect the organizaand gave the reporter an amused and gave the reporter an amused and benignant glance.

"In the words of the maiden, "this is very sudden," he said.

Then, looking down at his desk and thinking for a minute, he continued:

"The labor movement has for its and beacksmiths, with which place he worked in the presentation of their craft; they should also use their vote intelligently, and see that those who are antagonistic and opposed to the establishment of the conditions they desire should be discriminated against when they are candidates for many branches of the Granite Cutters'

After receiving an ordinary school education, at the age of sixteen he entered his apprenticeship as machinist in the shops of the W. J. Innis Engine Works, and was instrumental in bringing about a twinch place he worked six years, they worked a year after which he response to the Circlinnatic constant of the continued:

"The labor movement has for its and beacksmiths, with which beach such that those who are antagonistic and opposed the was connected until its distance.

In the words of the maiden, "this is the short workday movement, and was instrumental in bringing about a twinch place he worked six years, the next went to Detroit Lodge.

No. 82, of the I. A. of M. and served in various capacities until he was connected until its distance.

In the words of the maiden, "this is the short workday movement, and was instrumental in bringing about a twinch place he worked six years, at the work of the continued."

The labor movement has for its and Backsmiths, with which bear and Backsmiths, with which bear and Backsmiths, with which bear and Backsmiths. The labor movement has a was connected until its distance that the age of sixteen he entered this apprenticeship as machinist in the short workday movement, and the apprenticeship as a was a was a war anticonnected until its distance.

In the work of the co election to public office which will place many branches of the Granite Cutters to which they have been elected by the member, with others, succeeded in re

James Duncan, Granite Cutter.

James Duncan, national secretaryreasurer of the Granite Cutters' Na- a ten-hour day. For several years after ional Union, and first vice president of that date, an earnest campa the American Federation of Labor, was the American Federation of Labor, was born in Kincardineshire, Scotland, July Journal," of which Mr. Duncan is editor, 5, 1857. On completing his apprenticeship, he joined the New York branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union, being first recording secretary of that craft, with increased wages in the low paid section of the organization, which was organized in the wage rate in the better paid sections. A transmission of 1891. Scott thereafter he records opring of 1891. Soon thereafter he moved two months' strike ensued, but the ob Philadelphia and filled the position of ject desired was successful, and the ecretary of the branch of his union in eight-hour workday since then has been pated in the Pennsylvania State labor country. The wage rate was increased convention in 1882, which before ad-journing nominated Tom Armstrong, of the full introduction of the eight-hour Pittsburg, and T. V. Powderly, of Scran- day the organization under his man ton, for governor and lieutenant gover- agement as general secretary has been nor of that State. Some years there-in a more flourishing condition than at after he moved to Richmon!, Va., and later on to Baltimore, Md., in both of have increased 23 per cent as a result which cities he was selected for the position of secretary of his local union, He uary, 1900, and May, 1903, and there is no represented his national union in the organization of labor with a better sys-Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, in 1886, which formed at that time and place the American Federation of Labor, and in rece ears he and President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, were the the only two delegates participating in the American Federation of Labor conventions who were present at its forma-tion in Columbus. In 1892, he started a local paper in Baltimore, but the times were panicky and although it did much good during its one year of existence to-ward cementing the scattered fragments of unionism which were then finally emerging from the decay of the Knights of Labor, there was not sufficient support to warrant continuance.

Second Vice President, A. F. of L. In 1984 Duncan was elected second vice president of the American Federation of Labor at Denver. Col. In which convention, where the became first vice president. Prior to 1895 Mr. Duncan had experience of such an agreement and the prevention, where he became first vice president. Prior to 1895 Mr. Duncan had been seven consecutive terms secretary of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, and four terms its president. In 1895 he was for a time president protein on the Washington of the Inland the surface of the Country of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, and four terms its president. In 1895 he was for a time president protein of the surface of the Country of the Baltimore Federation of the Same year he was elected annulated the surface of the country of the Baltimore for a time president protein only be the principal means of the preventing industrial clashes in the future, but will tend greatly toward the general commercial welfare of the country of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, and four terms its president. In 1895 he was for a time president protein of the Same year he was elected annulations as being the moist important and factor in industrial affairs. I because the state him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you would never take him for a Jap unless you where to'd. And he is ony In 1894 Duncan was elected second vice

is now called the "open snop," but what was then known as "no discrimination," and owing to a long lockout of the New England members of the trade the union was very much in debt. Imbued with optimistic ideas and an abiding faith in the rugged unionism of granite cutters. he set to work with a will to overcome both the above disorganizing elements, and, ably supported by the membership who were eager to reclaim lost prestige, "no discrimination" soon disappeared, the debt was wiped out by payment in full, and the way was clear for the aggressive campaign which followed. A Recognized Leader. Prior to his election to the highest office in his own organization, he participated in two revisions of the constitu-tion of his national organizaton, which holds a record since 1880 of not holding any convention, but of transacting its

H. W. SHERMAN.

struggling with and suffering from what

siness by revising committees and adoption by the referendum. As local or



GEORGE PRESTON.

them in a position to work against the National Union from ten to nine hours interests of labor organizations, while exercising the prerogatives of the office Baltimore local, of which he was a ducing the working hours to eight per day, with about \$1 compensation diem more than at the formation of the national body in 1877 had been paid for He was present and partici- followed in that trade throughout th Ohio, convention of the tem of agreements with employers than capacity Mr. Duncan sees to it that they are respected by both parties A Thorough Scot.

Scotsman that he is. Mr. Duncan i prone to consider labor unions and their proper conduct as having a powerful effect on the financial condition of the country at large. He looks at the question from the standpoint of a financier in giving his views on the general subject of the attitude of capital and labo toward one another, and expresses his pinion accordingly. "The keynote of my position on the

labor question," said Mr. Duncan, "is a strong and abiding faith in the utility of a trade agreement between the employers of labor and the different labor organizations as being the most impor-

instead of being parties to the contraction of the circulating medium, they are by far the greatest distributers of money. As such, they keep money in circulation and tend to give to the manufacturers a finished product, and to the man who raises farm produce the best possible price for what he has to sell.

Therefore, what he has the position has held up to the present time.

In 1895, at the New York convention of the American Federation of Labor that organization, which position he has held since that time.

Mr. O'Consents to represent the forest tendent of the position has held up to the present time.

capital has a great deal more to do with the general welfare and prosperity of the country than appears from a superficial or inadequate inspection of the

H. W. Sherman, president of the Central Labor Union and grand secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was born in Richmond. Va., November 3, 1857. At the age of fourteen he moved to Washington. He left the Capital City in 1876 and worked n various parts of the country, eventually returning here. He became prominent in labor matters in the early eightles, and took part in the great strike of linemen and telegraphers in 882. He was elected second vice president of the United Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in 1893. He was elected president in 1895, and in 1897 was elected secretary, which position he has held

since that time.

Mr. Sherman is a good business man and applies business principles to the conduct of his work. He is conservative and careful at all times, but a thoroughly ardent labor man.

Believes in Business Principles.

"I believe in conservatism." said Mr. "Labor organizations, like posed to the 'open shop, because experi-ence in the labor movement has convinced me that it is impossible for union all non-union men if it is to pay.

which is always howling about the in-dependence of the American working man, as I know that cry is but a sub-terfuge to have laborers break away from organizations. The working man gets patted on the back and is made to believe in independence, and at the same time he is being paid starvation wages and is working long hours."

he worked a year, after which he returned to the oil regions and went to work for the Oil Well Supply Company, where he remained for two years, leaven where he remained for two years, leaven the remained for two years, leaven ing this position to accept charge of the diligence and perseverance, has suc-Company, where he remained until 1887. election until now.

not only do they greatly assist in our progress as a nation, but they will also be found to be the greatest antidotes for the reoccurrence of financial panics. For the inconsiderate and illegal speculation by the captains of finance results not only in interference with the consuming power of the body politic, but also induces panicky conditions, so where harmony is provided through the union shop, and the consuming power of the shop, and the consuming power of the burg convention in 1891, at which con-workers is protected by minimum wage vention he was elected the first member rates, the wage-earners will continue to on the general executive board. At the buy and consume what is purchased, almost to the extent of the remuneration and at the Indianapolis session in 1883 they receive for their toil. Therefore, was elected grand master machinist,

"With such conditions kept in healthy channels it will be seen that the far-reaching effects of the trade agreement between organized labor and organized capital has a great deal more to do with

Not only is Mr. O'Connell possessed of rare executive ability, but he is widely

Conservative, Yet Positive.

onduct." said Mr. O'Connell, when views, "Is that they should be con-servative, yet positive, in action. I believe that employers have rights that should be respected. I believe we should be slow in sanctioning strikes, going to the extreme in trying arburation and conciliatory methods of procedure; but when these are exhausted, and we are in the right, I believe in fighting to the

George Preston, secretary-treasurer of chinists, was born in a small town in Lincolnshire, England, in 1864. After attending school for a few years he took to the sea and spent three years as a any other business concern, must be conducted on business principles. I am in favor of arbitration. I am also op-located in the midlands, near the city located in the midlands, near the city

Mr. Preston entered a machine shop and served his apprenticeship as a maand non-union men to work in harmony.

A shop should contain all union men or first became interested in all matters I non-union men if it is to pay.

"I pay little attention to that class dent trade unionist as soon as his years entitled him to membership.

of citizens which was instrumental in securing the nomination of John Burns as the labor candidate for parliament for the western district of Nottingham

In April, 1886, Mr. Preston decided to seek his fortune in the New World. He President O'Connell, of the Machinists. took passage for the United States, and James O'Connell, president of the linin which city he located. At that time James O'Connell, president of the international Association of Machinists and third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, was, as he puts it, "born of poor but Irish parents" at Minersville, Schuylkili county, Pa., August 22, 1858.

Pa., August 22, 1858.

v. N. Y. & P. roundhouse at Oil City, ceeded in becoming an expert in the lief of action which he now occupies, and entered into the oil business, and for while was very successful. In 1884 he every auditing committee and profeswhere he en- sional accountant that has examined ered the employ of the Fall Brook Coal his work from the time of his first

## RACIAL TYPES ARE CHANGING

VERYBODY is familiar with the changes in the physical character of the theory advanced by Prof. Starr, of the University of Chicago, that native-born Americans are that native-born Americans are talier. This is so markedly the case talier. The theory is by no means universally that the standard of height for Ghoorka ccepted, but it is a fact that national recruits has been twice raised within

or else the typical physiognomy of the man among the Pathans, the Wazirls, races of the world is changing in a very the Baluchis, and the rest of the tribes, remarkable manner.

Japanese. Nowadays, when you travel through Japan, you see many Japa with well-grown bearis. European eyes, clear, almost white, complexions, and stature well up to our average. I have shown photographs of Japanese acquaintances of mine to friends in this country, and have asked them to guess their nationality. They have said English French Italian and so forth but in the color of their hair. Blue eyes their nationality. They have said Eng-lish, French, Italian, and so forth, but not once have they guessed correctly, are occasionally seen among them. have they guessed correctly.

"The Mikado, Mutsu Hito, has a well-developed beard, and is believed to be the only Mikado who ever raised one. General Otori, a veteran Japanese soldier, has a patriarchal beard which thirty years of almost incessant fighting dier, has a patriarchal beard which sweeps almost down to his waist. His features are distinctly European, and fractionally European, and the finest, tallest, strongest men, and the

accepted, but it is a fact that national types are rapidly changing nowadays.

"It seems to me," said a man who has traveled widely over all the continents of the world, "that either all the travelers and observers of past generations were wrong in what they have told us, or else the typical physiography of the markable manner.

"This is especially the case with the in a campaign in that region, we find Nowadays, when you travel that our enemies are men of ordinary